

[PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH]

INTIMATE

THE Spanish Steamer (MILAGRO),
 "EMUY"
 Blanks, MEYER, will leave on SAT-
 URDAY NEXT, the 1st September, at Noon.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co. Agents.
 Hongkong, 30th August 1877.

FOR SALE
ONE of the **FINEST VILLA SITES** in
 the **Island**, with **MAT. DUNGALOW**,
 created, **Gardener**, **and** **WILSON** **and** **SALWA**
 Architects, &c.


2 Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 30th August, 1877.

FOR SALE.
THE CUTTER YACHT "WAVE,"
 now lies at East Point, with **S**
SALVA & Co., complete. **L. L. BUS**
 Apply to
Hongkong, 28th August, 1877.

G. FALCONER AND CO.,
WATCHES AND CHRONOM-
ETER MANUFACTURERS AND
JEWELLERS
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHA-
AND HOODS
 No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

DUNN'S BROCK
1, LIVINGSTONE TERRACE,
FOOCHOW.
The above has ACCOMMODATION for
TRAVELLERS, &c., visiting Foochow.
Wines, &c., First Quality.—Terms Moderate.

JOHN SKINNER, 115, PINE STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS,
Repeating Rifles, Carbines, and Muskets,
1860 and 1873; Plain Mounted, or Gold,
or Silver-Plated, and Beautifully Engraved
Metallic Cartridges
of all sizes and kinds for Pistols or
their make. [Sign]



LESSEES of Lots on British Settlement at Shaumcen, Canton, are hereby required to pay the amounts due on their several Annual Ground Rent into H.M. Consulate before the 4th September, 1877.

All Lots on which Ground Rent has not been paid on the 4th September next will be liable to be re-taken up by H.M.'s Government.

By Order, H. A. GILES,
H.M. Acting Vice-Consul.

H.M. Consulate,
Canton, 4th August, 1877. [3]

C. L. T H E Y E N
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT

FRENCH GOODS,
44, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS
are requested to send in an Account
Business contributed for the Half-year ending
June, 1877, on or before the 31st inst.
which dates the Accounts will be closed.

By Order of the Directors,
D. GILLIES
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1877.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Under Secretary of the Company with a statement of the number of shares owned by them on and after 31st December last in order to receive their share of the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT (2%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contribution. Returns not rendered prior to 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

and the Public that he intends
 AMOY and POOCROW in September and
 leaving Hongkong about the 15th of Sep
 Hongkong, 7th August, 1877.

O R I E N T A L H O T
 WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG
 STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE
 PROPRIETORS.
 TYPING ONE, DINNER HALF-TIME
 Wine, Spirits, &c. of the Best Quality
 English, French, and German S
BILLARD ROOMS—BOWLING
NOTICE.
 WING CHEONG SHUN ESTA
THE FINAL DIVIDEND OF T

BE PAYABLE AT CHUN CHEONG WING
 10, Cantonment Road, West, on and after
 1 day of August, 1877.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL C.
 EX O. S. CO. S.S.S. NESTRO
 FROM LIVERPOOL.

Shipping Orders must be obtained
 by the Undersigned not later than
 1 Sept. for shipment per Steamer "ANITA"
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS
 Hongkong, 28th August, 1877.
 FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE

THE Steamship "GLENAGLES" having arrived, the Agents of Cargo are informed that their business is being transacted by the Agents, who are also responsible for their risk and stored by the Underwriters, their Godowns, whenceship from the W. Coast delivery may be obtained.

Original Cargo will be forwarded to S. unless notice to the contrary is given. No. 10 to D. 10.

Cargo remaining undischarged after September will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Agents.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1877.

GERMAN BARK "ADOLPH" 1877.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Collection, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Ship will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1877.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSARY
CHEMISTS.
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS, SUNDRIES,
AND
AERATED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Notice.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON & CO., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY, 1827.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested to forward their names and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

At Hongkong, on the 29th instant, JOSE GOMEZ BRANDAO, aged 36.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 30th, 1877.

This *Peking Gazette* of the 3rd instant contains a rather interesting memorial from His Excellency TING JIH-CHANG, the reforming Governor of Fokien. The memorial is in connection with His Excellency's recent visit to Formosa, and we gather from it that measures are in progress for the establishment of a permanent military colony on the east coast of that island. A road has been cut through the Heng-chang district to the east coast, and the Brigade-General in command of that portion of Formosa intended to take measures for locating a military settlement at a place called Sin Ku Lwan. The Governor reports that he has issued instructions to the Taitai of Taiwan to send a cargo of provisions to the spot. He further states that Wu Tsan-ou-wei (the Commissioner in charge of the Foochow Arsenal) intended to visit the east coast of Formosa, including Pisan and Sin Ku Lwan, which latter place he declares "has been hitherto untrodden by the foot of man since the creation of the world"—a rather bold statement, we should imagine. Ting is struck with deep admiration of the courage of the wonderful Wu, and expresses his admiration with amusing naïveté. It appears that Wu was a passenger on board the same steamer which the Governor on the recent return of the latter from Foochow; "and in the midst of a storm at sea," says Ting, "when the Governor, clasping his pillow, was in the agonies of unmitigated sea-sickness, Wu Tsan-ou-wei remained pacing the deck and making observations around him with a quiet and unmoved countenance as though at any ordinary moment. In vigour of both mind and body he excels the memorialist in a tenfold degree." It should be gratifying to the Government of Peking to know that a man possessing this amazing fortitude will look after and report upon the measures instituted at the settlement referred to above. It is certainly of great importance to the Chinese that their rule should be extended over the whole island, and this plan of cutting roads and planting military colonies will be the most effective way of doing it, for the Chinese agriculturists will soon follow up and settle the ground thus protected. The progress of Chinese colonization on the eastern side of the island must be slow indeed, unless the colonists are well protected against the aborigines, whose ferocity and cunning render them much dreaded by the Chinese. There has been much corruption and inefficiency among the officials in Formosa, and the visit of the Governor of Fokien is likely to bring about a salutary alteration in this respect. His Excellency reports that the Brigade-General has failed to weed out the inefficient soldiers from his contingent, and that the proportion of efficient men was about ten per cent. of the whole. The remainder were utterly incompetent and many of them had probably only been enlisted for the inspection, as it is notorious that, like some armies in more civilized states, regiments in China have but a nominal existence, the ranks being filled up with coolies when the necessity for a muster arises. This condition of things does not suit Ting, however, and the military mandarins will have to mend their ways or they will lose their buttons. The reforming Ting is not to be put off with scarecrows of the pattern of Falstaff's recruits; he will have efficient troops or know the reason why.

The inscription in Japan does at last show some signs of coming to an end. The Imperialists have gained two decisive victories, the latter of which, we should imagine, must have completely broken the power of the Satsuma men. The rebels were fairly hemmed in, and though some of them under Saio and Kirino made a desperate resistance, it was vain, and thousands of them had to submit to the Imperial forces. The leaders appear, however, to have broken through the Imperial lines and escaped. But this last engagement will doubtless prove final, and lead to a general submission. Now is the time for the Government to show magnanimity. As they are strong they should be merciful. Leniency will not be thrown away. It will do more to convince the insurgents that they were wrong in taking up arms than the severest punishments could do. The thousands who have surrendered should be sent to their homes, after first pledging themselves not to again be guilty of rebellion. Meantime the Government, having achieved their triumph of arms, should endeavour to gain a moral victory over the people, both of Satsuma and Tosa, by yielding some of the points at issue between them. Such a measure would come with a good grace from an Administration which had shown it was powerful enough to put down disaffection, with the sword if

necessary. What is likely to be the fate of the leaders of the insurrection it is hard to say, but we trust that the Mikado's Government will initiate the noble example of the Washington Government under ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The forbearance and leniency shown were not only creditable to the nation, but have proved most politic. Who can doubt that if the executioners' services had been called into requisition then, and the heads of JEFFERSON DAVIS, ROBERT E. LEE, and other leading Confederates laid low, such deep resentment would have been kindled in the South as would eventually have led to the resumption of hostilities, with added bitterness, and a deeper determination to sunder connection with the Union? The Japanese Government cannot do better than copy an instance of leniency on the part of a government at present unique in history.

The Shanghai Courier learns that Don José Olmedo has been appointed to act as Spanish Consul at Canton and Whampoa.

The Massacre of the Chinese at Saigon. The French mail steamer *Saigon* left for Saigon at four o'clock and passed Cape St. James at 9.25 yesterday morning for this port.

We are asked to state that the tickets for the next entertainment at the Temperance Hall are now ready, and can be had by applying to the Treasurer, Mr. J. H. H. It is particularly requested that no one will apply for tickets without intending to be present, as the number is limited.

We hear that piracy on a considerable scale has been committed within a short distance of Hongkong. The amount of specie said to have been captured and carried off was \$25,000. The police have been informed of the matter, and are making energetic inquiries.

As will be observed, on reference to our Police reports, the notorious Chum Afook, recently discharged at the Supreme Court on a charge of returning from deportation, has made another public appearance. He was brought up at the Police Court yesterday on a charge of larceny and committed for trial. The necessity for detaining such characters need no further proof, but this instance will serve to point a moral.

It is with regret we hear of an accident to the Eastern and Australian Mail Company's steamer *Formosa*, which was on her 29th instant (yesterday) from Hongkong. The steamer, which is a fine vessel, was en route for Hongkong, and was carrying a large cargo of goods. The accident occurred off the coast of Formosa, and the vessel was damaged. The passengers and crew were saved, but the cargo was lost.

In the course of a brief review of the political and commercial relations of Great Britain and China, the *Quarterly Review*, published by Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., the agents here, it appears the *Quarterly Review* struck on some unknown rock or reef in the vicinity of the Peking. The vessel was damaged, and the cargo was lost. The passengers and crew were saved, but the cargo was lost.

An inquest was held at the new Government Civil Hospital, yesterday at 3 p.m., before the coroner and a jury consisting of Messrs. R. J. McKENZIE, J. S. NUNN, and W. M. NUNN. The deceased, it appears, was a man named CHOW, who was found dead in a room at the hotel. The cause of death was ascertained to be a heart attack.

NUISANCE IN COCHRANE STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Sir,—I beg to call the attention, through your medium, of the Acting Captain Superintendent of Police to the nuisance caused by vegetable hawkers at the corner of Cochrane street, opposite the Central Market. The hawkers are always troubled with these fellows who block up the thoroughfare, and who, when they are asked to move, refuse to do so. They are a great nuisance to the public, and it is a pity that the authorities do not take more effective measures to remove them.

Yours faithfully,

THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SIR JOHN SMITH, AND CHIEF CLERK THOMAS, R.N., MASTER, ASSASSIN.

"BLANCHET" v. "CYCLOPS."

This was a case arising out of the collision of two steam launches near Victoria and Yow-mah-tee at Yow-mah-tee, on the 18th May last. Mr. Hayler, instructed by Mr. Brown, claimed damages of \$1000, and Mr. Hayler, instructed by Mr. Brown, claimed damages of \$1000.

Mr. Wilson was called to prove a plan had been prepared of Yow-mah-tee showing the plan of the collision. The witness was called to the stand, and gave evidence to the effect that he had seen the plan.

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ma-tao, said he had frequently occasion to cross to Victoria, and was a passenger in the *Blanche* when the collision occurred. He stated that he was doing this day what all the other launches do. He saw the accident and gave a similar account of it as the first witness.

Pang Ling Tai, a seaman engaged on the *Blanche*, also gave corroborative evidence. This concluded the case for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Kingmill addressed the court for the respondents, and said the defence was that the accident was caused by the negligence of the *Blanche*, and that if she had done what she ought to have done no accident would have occurred; and that it was not the fault of the *Blanche* if it was an accident which under the circumstances could not be avoided. He contended that the course taken by the *Blanche* was wrong.

Captain McDermott was called to prove a chart of Yow-mah-tee, which he had prepared, and which showed the position of the rocks as regards the position of the launch, and measurements and bearings. The court then adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

POLICE COURT.

August 29th.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, Esq.

A DEBTER.

Ramon Nagelmeier, a Chilean seaman on the American bark *Quelchep*, was charged by P.C. Haines with being a debtor. He was ordered to be sent to the Gaol for the night.
Edward Stinson, a seaman on the American gun-vessel *Jager*, was charged with refusal to pay a debt. He was ordered to be sent to the Gaol for the night.

John Dorman, a seaman, was charged with assaulting John Juster. He was ordered to be sent to the Gaol for the night.

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of the carriage, which was immediately brought to a standstill. The ladies requested to be taken out of the carriage, and the carriage was driven off. The ladies were taken to the hospital, and the carriage was driven off.

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YOKOHAMA.

Forty-five thousand koku of rice were sent by the Government from this port to Kagothama, a few days ago, and five thousand koku have also been sent from Osaka.

There are prospects of a good harvest this season in the province of Omi. In the fields the crops in several districts, including Kanbana, have been damaged by rain, but as the crops in other districts have been unusually good, the harvest in the province as a whole will be about a fair average one.

The U.S. corvette *Albatross* arrived in port on the 15th inst. She left Nagasaki on the 10th inst. under orders to proceed to Yokohama, the scene of the wreck of the *Reising Sailer*. The *Albatross* tried to tow the wreck of the *Reising Sailer*, but had to abandon the attempt as it was found that the wreck was too deep to be towed.

The German frigate *Albatross* returned to port on the 15th inst. She left here some days ago in search of Dr. Hermann, who was reported to be seriously ill somewhere near Yokohama. The frigate proceeded to Yokohama, where she was kindly cared for by the Japanese. He was then carefully removed to Kanbana, information of this movement being sent to the *Albatross*. The frigate then went to Kanbana, took Dr. Hermann on board, and returned to Yokohama.

H.E. Mr. Matsugata will personally go to France to superintend the Japanese department at the Paris Exposition.

It is reported that H.E. Mr. Arino will presently return to Peking and resume his duties as Minister from Japan. It is possible that he will come back to this country at the end of the year.

The *Mat-Nichi Shinbun* states that Mr. Hashi, former superintendent of customs in Yokohama, has been appointed to the post of long agent in England, where he studied law, and is admitted to the bar.

Dr. G. Wagner, who has long been associated with the Japanese government, has been appointed to the post of long agent in England, where he studied law, and is admitted to the bar.

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non-invented cards and books, for thousands of years have the people of the East been supplied by the people of the West. The people of the East have been supplied by the people of the West, and the people of the West have been supplied by the people of the East.

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POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

instant, at 8.30 A.M.
For Sweden.—To-day, the 39th instant, at
9.30 A.M.

**MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES
PACKET**

The United States' Mail Packet "CHINA"
will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 30th
instant, at 10 A.M. for Japan, San Francisco
and the United States, which will be CLOSURE
as follows:—

2.30 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 p.m. Post Office closes.
2.30 p.m. Correspondence for Japan, the
United States, or Union Countries only may be put
on board the Packet with Last Post of 12 o'clock
on the 29th instant.

2.50 p.m. when the Mail is finally closed.

The following rates of Postage must be pro-
vided for by the sender:—
Pennyweight or Grams.—By registered cor-
respondence in the cases marked *.

**UNITED STATES, CANADA, Van-
couver and For Edward's Is.
New Brunswick, New Sco-
tland, and the United States.**

LETTERS, NEWS, &c.	5 P.
POSTAGE, REGISTERED	10 P.
POSTAGE, UNREGISTERED	5 P.
COPIES, CENTS.	5 P.

Carupco, French, Spanish, and Dutch West Indies, Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad (Registration 8 Cents).....	12	2	4
Aspinwall, Panama.....	12	4	6
Bahamas, Danish West Indies, Havana, Cuba.....	14	4	4
Haytian Kingdom.....	16	4	4
Mexico.....	20	4	4
Newfoundland (Registration 12 Cents).....	16	4	4
Pern. Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador (Registration 12 Cents).....	30	6	1
West Indies (except as named above) (Registration 12 Cents).....	26	6	1
New Granada, Nicaragua, Turk's Island, Venezuela (Registration 12 Cents).....	26	6	1

any series found in Newspapers or Book Fakes (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be confiscated.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PAQUEBOT.
 The French Contract Packet "TRAOUAL" will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 1st September, with Mails for the following ports:—Buenos Ayres, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Recife, and Pernambuco.

Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suva and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to East Africa, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to India by this Packet. The postage to Ceylon must be paid in advance. Letters should be marked "By Packet."

The following will be the hours of CLOSING the Mails, &c.:-

FRIDAY, 31st August.

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

SATURDAY, 1st September.

7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamp Agency of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M. Letters (but Letters only) may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAIT PACKET.

The Australian Contract Packet "SOME SET" will be despatched from Hongkong WEDNESDAY, the 5th September, with Mail for Singapore, Somerset, Cocktown, Cleveley Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, T. mania, New Zealand, and Melbourne.

Correspondence cannot be registered at

3.15 P.M.
The Mails will be closed at 3.30 P.M.
Correspondence for New Zealand must
specially directed via Torres Straits, or it
be sent via Galle.
Correspondence for Southern and Western
Australia must be sent by this route if desir-
able, as a general rule it is better to send it
Galle.
A Supplementary Mail for Singapore only
will be sent on board 10 mails before the usual
mail.
Late Letters for Australia must be sent to
care of an agent at Singapore.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET
The English Contract Packet "PESH
WUD" will be despatched with the Mails
Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 5th Septem-
ber.

The following will be the hours of closing
Mails, &c.
FRIDAY, 7th September,
5 P.M. Money Order Office closes
The following close on SATURDAY, the 6th
The following close on SATURDAY, the 6th

which remains open all night.
SATURDAY, 8th September.

7 A.M. Post Office opens for sale of Stamp
Registry of Letters, and Posting of all Allowed
Responses.

10 A.M. Post Office closes except for Late Letters.
Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 A.M. Letters may be posted on payment
of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage, until
11 A.M. when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.
11.30 A.M. Letters may be posted (only) addressed
to the United Kingdom *via Brindisi*, or
Singapore, may be posted on board the Pacific
with Late Fee of 45 cents extra postage, until
11.50 A.M. when the Mail is finally closed.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post
Office not sealed, that is to say, the box
fastened with sealing wax, but there is no
provision of a seal.

The name of bookbinders is called to
attention of carefully sealed, such boxes as

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.
Privates in H.M. Army or Navy. Non-commissioned Officers (but not Warrant Officers or Lieutenants). Assistant Engineer (junior), Boatswain, Carpenter, Army Schoolmasters or Superintending or First Class) or Schoolmaster (junior or first class) may send half-price letters to their friends. Married. Kip-rider, via. Maresfield, via. Fremantle.

Packet, or via Southampton by British Packet for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong station will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are however charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:-

- 1.-Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.
- 2.-If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class and description must be stated in full on the letter, and the Commanding Officer must sign in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., &c.

The attention of owners, agents, and charterers of steamships is directed to the provisions of the Post Office Ordinance, 1876, which comes into force on the 23rd instant.

Under the old Ordinance no notice was required of the departure of a vessel if not affected, nor of departures for Canton or Macao. Notice is now required of any departure, with respect to sailing ships, the old rule with respect to steamships being retained. Notice to be sent unless asked for.

Section XXV. Forming that notice need not be sent to the Post Office.

Section XXVI. Where a ship is plying regularly or at fixed days, notice of any change in the day hour will be sufficient.

Stamped correspondence may still be sent by any vessel after the Mail is closed at the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General takes this opportunity of calling the attention of firms to the fact that the provisions of the Ordinance, 1876, relating to A.M. added to the advertisement of a vessel, are illegal. Consignees' letters are exempted by law from passing through the Post Office, but persons are allowed to make use of the mails for persons for transmission under a penalty of 21 pence per week during which the practice continued.

EXTRACTS

ROE BREVIS.

A stormy sunset arise upon the ocean,
Blue flakes of sky amid cloud-mountains tall;
Broad sands, red cliffs, the breaker's tumbling motion;
And that lone figure giving life to all.

Clear paleazes, with an underglow of blue-rose;
Love-powerful eyes, uncondemned of their power;
Her shiver playing on the strong wind ruffles,
Driving the last drops of the passing shower.

To some it may be thou art still a token,
A sacrament of girlhood's loveliness;
To me thou art another idol broken,
One more vain experience, one fancy less.

Though in thine eyes still plays the light I blessed,
Though on thy lips the smile I thought divine,
This do I swear, the hand my foe has pressed
Can never, never more, be pressed by mine!

Perhaps you felt not that his clasp was pressing,
Perhaps large hands must needs close fast on small
Perhaps your touch was not the least caressing,
Perhaps a thousand things--I've thought of all.

All these I knew not, this I'm sure of only,
Maiden who wanderest by the summer sea,
Though thou art fair and kind, the seashore lonely,
It shall not be the less so, sweet, for me.
—*Whitehall Review.*

BACON AND ELIZABETH.
Men like Bacon and Cecil may very well have thought that, in spite of all her

BACON AND ELIZABETE

Men like Bacon and Cecil may very well have thought that, in spite of all their efforts, they could never make the monarch a final judge and arbitrator was the true one, and they wished for nothing better than a sovereign ready to take counsel of all classes and paying respectful though dignified deference to the determinate expression of the national will, but never allowing the initiative to slip out of her hands. Only by such a course could they hope to bring their objects to popularity, which in his time implied an unprincipled demagogism, at the very time when he recommended Essex to go on in his "honourable commonwealth courses"—that is to say, in supporting the Government to govern wisely. No doubt there were times when Bacon placed some value on the consent of the people, but he was far from the contemplation of the harmony of eternal laws. It was in order to acquire power over nature for the benefit of mankind that he was to become the servant and interpreter of nature. Policies were in like manner the acquisition of power over men for the benefit of mankind. Power was the end, and the means were the laws of Bacon—that is the true and the easy ground.

aspiring. "Merit and good works is the end of man's motion; and conscience of the same is the accomplishment of man's rest." But his method in politics was the same as his method in science. He must make himself the servant and interpreter of Queen Elizabeth and King James, of Essex and Buckingham. The means were too often forgotten in the end. But he did not know it himself. He believed that whatever he did he was serving, not his own interests or the Queen's interests only, but the interests of the commonwealth as well.—*S. H. Gardner* in the Academy.

THE AUTHOR OF FALSTAFF'S
LETTERS.
Lovers of Elia remember that here and
there in the immortal Essays there occur re-

THE AUTHOR OF FALSTAF
LETTERS

Lovers of *Eli* remember that here and there in the immortal *Essays* there occur references to a certain *Jem White*, never to be mentioned without some word of sympathy and praise. The name of this worthy had dropped out of literature, and even the special students of *Lamb's* writings never knew he was a man, until the discovery of his name with *Lamb's* Christ's Hospital, and holding some office there long enough for Leigh Hunt to remember him, James White seemed to have been a youth of great brilliancy and parts, and to have vehemently attracted the timid and morbid nature of *Eli* by his superior physical energy. White and Lloyd were *Lamb's* earliest literary friends; and during a long and close friendship of whimsy and spirit, the second a grave and melancholy but, portentously solemn. In 1798 the three were inseparable, and White and Lloyd lived together in a serenity that roused the amazement of Southey, since, as that poet said, "Lloyd had no drollery in his nature, and White seemed to have nothing else." White was a man of great powers, older than *Lamb*, but we may therefore guess, about 1772; he had, at *Lamb's* recommendation, read the comedies and histories of Shakespeare, and the result was this volume of letters, written, as the more eminent friend said in later days, "from the fullness of a young soul, newly kindling to the Shakespearean flame, and hursting to be delivered of a rich exuberance of content." The title of his book was "Jem White" was never again tempted into authorship. The innocent license of his youth took other forms than quaint writing; he instituted those savage feasts for sweeps of which *Eli* gives so charming a description in "The Praise of Chimney-sweepers;" he became the centre of a joyous group of book-collectors, among whom were the poets Campbell, Keats, and the others, evening thought and among whom he enjoyed a pleasant fame as a master of all quips and humours. At last he married the daughter of Faulden the bookseller, and died about the year 1820, leaving a widow and three children. In his later years he was a modest agent for news-papers.—*Ateneum*.

EXTENT OF THE TRAFFIC IN

THE number of amateur breeders who devote one or more of the various varieties of the canary to their special hobby, and the development of its beauties their study, is very large, as the index of the catalogue of any public exhibition can attest; but the number produced in this way is but small. Compared with the continuous stream poured into the London market by those who make a business of it. The city of Norwich, with the surrounding villages and hamlets, counts its breeding canaries, and the birds are sent to Derby, Northampton, Nottingham, and other towns in the midland district where labour is of a sedentary character, as well as in many towns in Yorkshire and Lancashire; the canary is the poor man's savings-bank; the family pig where scanty law forbids the erection of a sty. In almost every house where the click of the shuttle is heard, the music of the canary is to be heard, or added to home industry; there, above all other sounds, rises the cheerful but noisy music of the bird-room; for small though the cottage be, the birds must have their share of it. Young ones, as soon as they can take care of themselves, are sold by the score indiscriminately, or by the pair, and proceed materially helping to fill the pockets of the poor, which provided for all the day or the time of the life of the bird.

Of Chansons. There are no breeding establishments in this country where the work is carried on largely as a business pure and simple. It is one of those things which, perhaps, presents no better balance sheet than does a small poultry establishment maintained expressly for a supply of eggs. Half the profit consists in the sale of the birds, the other half money which might go in more questionable ways being saved in small sums, by every investment in seed or other necessary, and returned in the long run at a time when it is useful. The occasional small denial called into operation to minister to the wants of creatures unable to provide for themselves, and lessons of kindness to the young must also be taken from the profits, also of the bird-world. From *Canaries and Cane Birds*.

TWO HYMN WRITERS

Thomas Ken, author of one of the most familiar pieces of English sacred verse, the "Evening Hymn" was one of the seven bishops who signed the Declaration of Sentiments issued by King James II. of his illegal Declaration of Indulgence. The King ordered it to be read in all places of worship in London on Sunday the 30th of May, and in the country on the 3rd of June. On the 18th of May a protest was signed on behalf of the seven bishops by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and six bishops, of whom one was Thomas Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells. Ken, born in 1637, was the son of an attorney. His eldest sister became Iszack Walton's second wife. He grew, when boy, to be a great sportsman, and was killed by Gas. Morley, Bishop of Winchester. Iszack Walton's son-in-law, who died in 1634. Young Thomas Ken went to Winchester School, and thence to Oxford. He was already, as an Oxford student, poet and musician, playing on the lute, viol, and organ. He was a member of the Corporation of Boston Bar, in Essex, and chaplain to Bishop Morley, with whom Iszack Walton and his family were then domiciliated. Ken obtained also a fellowship of Winchester College. In 1667, the year of the publication of "Paradise Lost," the Bishop of Winchester died, and the Bishopric of Exeter was given to the late Dr. Wren, and it was in the last of

Wight that the rector of Brightstone wrote the "Morning" and "Evening Hymns" for his own use. He sang them himself to his lute morning and evening. In 1681 Ken published a "Manual of Prayers for the Scholars of Winchester College." He was made Bishop of Exeter in 1709. He was made Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1715. On the 8th of June, 1883, he was among the seven bishops committed to the Tower for seditious libel. On the 30th of June, the day of the acquittal of the seven bishops a messenger was sent to invite William of Orange, who landed in Torbay on the 5th of November. Williams and Mary became King and Queen of England and Ireland in 1689. But Wm. Saracenet, Archbishop of Canterbury, and four more of the seven, including Ken, refused to take the oaths of allegiance to the new sovereigns, and, with other four hundred clergymen and members of the university, they were deprived. Ken was housed and cared for by his friend Lord Weymouth, at Longleaze House, until his death in 1711. His illness was due to his death in 1711. His illness was due to his death in 1711. His illness was due to his death in 1711.

Isaac Watts published in Queen Anne's reign his "Hymn Lyric" and "Hymns." The Psalms of David imitated in the language of the New Testament were first applied to him by Isaac Watts in 1709 and his "Hymns and Spiritual Songs," first appeared in 1719, and in 1720 his "Divine and Moral Songs for Children." He was born at Southampton in 1674, the son of a Nonconformist schoolmaster. At the age of twenty-two he became tutor to the son of Sir John Hartopp, and in 1702 he succeeded Dr. Chumsey as a preacher in Park Lane Church. His health failed in 1722, and after that year he lived chiefly with his friends, Sir Thomas and Lady Abney, at Stoke Newington and Theobalds. He was not "Dr. D. Watts" until 1728, when he was made D.D. by the Universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen. He died in 1749, the same year as the poet Thomson.

FLIRTATION

No hearts are really broken by it; it is merely a game carried on by two persons of the opposite sex, and by no means a bad way of passing the time. The girl of the next century will be just as much of a flirt as the typical good girl of former periods. She is accused of occasionally using a word or two of slang. But the slang of one century is the language of the next century. She is accused of liking to adorn her person. All things else being equal, why should a girl of the next century be less ill-dressed girl. She is accused in a vague, general, sort of way, of being fast. Practically, this means that a girl has good animal spirits. And why should she not? The rule is not absolute, but quiet girls are, generally far more likely to come to grief, while the noisy, noisy, noisy daughters, I should judge, may be on the quiet, daughter, with pre-Bach phalatic prohibitions, so good, that she would regard her papa as a sinner, with doubts as to the propriety of balls and theatres, and always discussing doctrinal questions with the curate, rather than on her mother's sister. The first thing she would do, after making the most of it, let her ride, and dance, and flirt to her heart's content. If her parents can afford it, let her dress well, and dress often. Let her not pretend that she cannot say "bo" to a goose, on the contrary, let her say many "bo's" to many geese. Let her join the dancing school, and get a chance. If a man tries to turn her head, let her accept the challenge, and, having turned his head, laugh at him. He will not be the worse for the lesson. Girls, say their censors have too much liberty, now-a-days. I say that they have not enough liberty. They should have more. They should be allowed to be children who would be certain to be doing wrong if the parental eyes were not on them. In America, girls are treated as reasonable human beings, who can take care of themselves, and the consequence is, that they do take excellent care of themselves. If England would do this, she would not have the loss of knowledge of good and evil, she would not have wanted to do so, and Mr. Serpent would have acquired no power over her. I understand the French system of shutting up a girl in a nunnery or a convent, until she be married, although I regard it as absurd and a waste of time. I regard it as a waste of time, and a waste of girl, but the English system is neither the one nor the other; it is a mixture of both, without the advantages of either.

After all, the business of a wife is to cease to be a girl by becoming a girl. Here, too, the poor girl is disappointed and abused by the poor man. Theoretically, a girl is expected to take no account of the position, of her future husband, but to marry the man for whom she feels an inclination. This view of life is diligently inculcated in novels, and plays. It is, however, an absurd view, and those who act upon it are exceedingly foolish. A girl should never sacrifice herself to a man, and should never marry for love. What are termed love marriages are seldom happy marriages. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, love in a cottage means misery in a cottage. The French proverb is true that in love, *l'am aime et laide se laisse aimer*. In the love of women, there is far less individuality than in the love of men. In that, too, that to most women, men are but books, upon which they hang their general desire to be affectionate, and between one book and another book, they have very little choice. Habit, too, is a potent spell. Love is but a fever, of a very temporary character. Married people, who are not united by a community of interests, and they have acquired a habit of partnership if I were a girl, and I liked a rich man, but loved a poor man, and could marry either, I should not hesitate a minute between them, but I should marry the poor man, because he has not presented itself, a kind eager, to the poor man. Nothing is more ridiculous than the theories of marriage that are propounded for the benefit of girls.—*Truth*

JAPANESE CHILDREN

One of the first problems presented to a foreign teacher in Japan is the prevalence of the crying, screaming, laughing and discontented faces of Japanese children. One may walk for hours through the streets of Tokio, and scarcely ever hear a child's cry of distress. Four principal causes of this superiority of the children of Japan over those of other nations have been suggested. They are:—1. The style of clothing loose, and yet firm, and more comfortable than the dress of our own children. 2. Japanese children are much more out in the open air and sunshine. 3. The absence of furniture, and, therefore, the absence of repeatedly given instructions "not to touch." The thick soft matting, forming as once the carpet, and the beds of all Japanese houses, and the thick matting on the walls, are very comfortable and grow strong, constitute the very best-kind of an infant's playground. 4. Children are much petted, without being capriciously thwarted. A child is not cuffed one moment and indulged the next, as is too frequently the case at home. To these four most suggestive reasons is added a fifth, which is the fact, that the Japanese are constituted as to bring their children into much stronger sympathy with the little ones than is the case in busy, bustling, money-making England. It is well said that "Japan is a Paradise of babies," for you may see old and young together, playing at ball-throwing and shuttlecock in the streets; while on holidays and on the most important occasions, the children are flying paper kites; puppet-shows and masquerades also have their votaries in thousands, from amongst both sexes and all ages.

**THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT AS A
SPORTSMAN.**

It is as a sportsman and a master of fox-hounds, rather than as a military man or politician, that the present Duke has come prominently before the public. He has been noted for their love and patronage of field sports, and the motto of the noble house—*Mugere vel vitare sperno*, which may be interpreted, "I scorn to fence, or charge"—seems to have a peculiar significance in the hereditary passion for the chase. His devotion to the sport has carried him to the present time. His Grace is declared to be one of the best representatives of masters of hounds anywhere to be found. His establishment at Badmington is pronounced to be one of the largest, oldest, and most perfect in the kingdom. By the Duke's own efforts, his staff is regarded as the *best* of kind of a master; for he not only maintains the hounds at his own expense, but hunts them six days a week—a programme which is imitated by very few elsewhere. In addition to being one of the best masters of hounds in the country, his Grace has always received much commendation for his pre-eminently practical views, and for his readiness of resource. On more than one occasion, he has, we are told, when being a huntsman, taken charge of the pack himself, and superintended all the details of the hunt, without which conditions of success cannot be maintained. We are told, too, that in no country does a better understanding exist with the farmers than in that surrounding Badmington. The district is so full of foxes that they are often to be seen in great numbers in the open fields. It is the popularity of the masters that ensures this preservation; and to show the consideration of the Duke for those owners whose land he hunts, it is stated that in one year he purchased over 500 acres of pheasant

From Cassell's "National Portrait Gal

BEAUTIES OF THE HAREM.
 Slaves in Egypt may be broadly divided into white and black, although these shades of colour between these two extremes are very numerous. To the one class belong the fair-skinned Circassian and the dusky but often beautiful Abyssinian; and to the other the darker, swarthy Nubia, Kordofan, or Darfour. The extinction of the Mamlouks, and the indiscriminate admission of Arabs and Copts alike to the public service, have practically put an end to the importation of white male slaves, who are now rarely or ever met with as adults. The Circassian, therefore, greatly predominates in playfollows for the sons of the wealthier Bey or Pasha, but in almost every instance as soon as they reach full age they are liberated, married off—frequently to their misters' daughters—and in some way established in life. In fact, the relation of this very limited class to their owners was fully all that of adoption, which was formerly very common, but is less so now. The relatively great mortality among the children of white mothers who have themselves not been born in the country contributes to maintain the demand for Circassian girls, the vast majority of whom become married, generally pure, to the nobles and business among the sons of the wealthier classes. It is now, indeed, rare that a full-grown white girl is kept in mere concubinage, as both her cost and her personal attractions give her a value that speedily—very often at once at once—raises her to the highest domestic rank. But the importation of slaves of this kind has nearly fallen off since the cessation of the regular traffic between Constantinople and the coast of Albania reduced the supply, and correspondingly raised the price of the smuggled article. Most of the few who now reach Egypt singly or in couples, where thirty or forty years ago they were imported in thousands, the Circassian colonies in Roumelia or Asia Minor, and the difficulties of even their import under the eyes of jealous foreign consuls are such that the trade has virtually ceased. At any rate, it is only the wealthier set here, that these slaves are met with, and they are mostly bought at from ten to twelve years of age, and, after being well nurtured for three or four years, and taught the usual Eastern accomplishments, are, as a rule, either married by the master of the house or given as wives to

to his sons. In fact, the marriage was a success, and the couple were nearly always free, liberated, and happy. The offspring are, in any case, born free. One special reason why these white girls are thus almost always married, is that they were much longer than their native Egyptian ladies or Abyssinians, retaining their fine physique to thirty-five or even forty years of age. They were tall, slender, with long, wavy, black hair, and passed before five-and-twenty years of age. This is an important consideration in view of the low prevailing fashion among the upper classes of having only one wife but the much higher cost of these white beauties than places them beyond the reach of even the wealthiest, and except for these few, the only white women actually married by Abyssinians, who, at a fifth or even eighth or tenth of the price, are in all but colour and wear physically equal to the best of their white rivals. Some of these copper-skinned houris are indeed very models of southern beauty — combining with a profusion of long wavy hair, lustrous eyes, regular and delicately cut features, and a complexion as white as that of the most delicate generally, a grace and even grandeur of carriage that no African training could bestow. Many of the wives of the middle, and nearly all the concubines of the upper classes are taken from this source of supply, as free Abyssinians never enter harems in this latter capacity. There are also a few white girls who, after a brief period of employment and treatment are similar to those of their white fellows, and who, once liberated, may, like the latter, rise to any attainable rank in the public service. — *Exposition de 1876*, by J. C. M. Comen.

HONGKONG MARINE LTD.

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per pair.....\$2.70 to 3.

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SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATER

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
HONGKONG.							AMOY.						
393ARRRERS.													
Dolgie	Aug. 24	McCallie	Brit. str.		O. & C. S. S. Co	Y'hama, &c.	Marina	Aug. 19	Jean	Brit. bk	864	Bills & Co	
China	Aug. 16	Freile	Amr. str.	3836	P. M. S. S. Co	Y'hama, &c.	Marina	Aug. 12	Prlos	Brit. bk	444	Ellis & Co	
Douglas	Aug. 29	Pittman	Brit. str.	892	D. Laprak & Co	East Coast	Amoy	Aug. 14	Edwards	Brit. bg	219	Master	Chafco
Emmerella	Aug. 23	Thoburn	Brit. str.	296	A. Mac G. Heist, &c.	Amoy	Amr. str.	Aug. 12	Brockman	Brit. bk	250	Bills & Co	
Fame	Aug. 27	Wheat	Brit. str.	118	H. & W. O. L. Co	Tung Plying	Amr. str.	Aug. 16	Holm	Ger. bk	241	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Glengarry	Aug. 28	MacBain	Brit. str.	1837	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Shanghai							
Holroyd	Aug. 24	McVicar	Brit. str.	233	Russell & Co	Holroyd							
Ichang	Aug. 20	D. Martin	Brit. str.	700	Butterfield & Swire	Crested Wave	July 29	Roucutt	Brit. bk	845	Gilman & Co	Cape Town	
Imoudy	Aug. 20	Baile	Fr. str.	2200	Messageries Maritimes	Maid of Judah	July 20	Webb	Brit. bk	543	Westall, Galton & Co		
Robert	Aug. 26	A. G. Carr	Brit. str.	1055	H. C. M. Steamboat Co	Belcher	Aug. 15	Brown	Brit. bk	281	Gilman & Co	Tientsin	
Sh. King	Aug. 20	T. Penning	Brit. str.	1061	H. C. M. Steamboat Co	Tuliochgerm	Aug. 14	Mason	Brit. bk	775	Gilman & Co	Melbourne	
Marivales	Aug. 20	Jos Munoz	Span. str.	202	Ramones & Co	Manila							
Norma	Aug. 28	Walker	Brit. str.	605	Kwak Aohong	Swatow							
Ormol	Aug. 26	Tobiasmaria	Span. str.	1704	P. & O. S. N. Co								
Spacina	Aug. 26	J. Cooper	Brit. str.	857	Jardine, Matheson & Co								
Sandra	Dec. 17	Poterson	Brit. str.	37	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama							
J. Jesephohy	Aug. 23	Torrance	Brit. str.	184	Kwak Aohong								
Somerset	Aug. 23	Green	Brit. str.	1000	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Australia							
Santa	Aug. 28	Marcelle	Fr. str.	1738	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama							
Washi	Aug. 21	Hunter	Brit. str.	209	Landstein & Co	Holroyd							
White Cloud	Aug. 21	Hoyland	Brit. str.	652	H. C. M. Steamboat Co								
W. C. de Vries	June 4	D. Browne	Brit. str.	334	Kwak Aohong								
Yol-mai	Aug. 21	D. Browne	Brit. str.	167	Kwak Aohong								
SAILING VESSELS.							YOKOHAMA.						
A. E. Vidal	Aug. 21	Schneider	Ger. bk	382	Wielor & Co	New York							
Aberley	Aug. 5	John Nicoll	Brit. str.	737	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co								
Adolph	Aug. 8	John Nicoll	Brit. str.	867	Arnold, Karberg & Co								
Ansel	Aug. 7	J. Hill	Fr. str.	463	Adams, Bell & Co								
A. S. Hall	Aug. 16	C. H. Nelson	Amr. bk	455	D. Laprak & Co								
Antiques	Aug. 8	H. Wreth	Brit. str.	672	Arnold, Karberg & Co								
Artwren	Aug. 10	Althorn	Brit. str.	1704	P. & O. S. N. Co	Batavia, S. Francisco							
B. S. Davis	Aug. 10	J. W. Ford	Brit. str.	1399	Russell & Co								
Auguste	Aug. 10	Thomson	Brit. str.	230	Meyer & Co								
Boothova	Aug. 29	R. Hoje	Ger. bk	340	Melchers & Co								
Bendatour	July 18	Hayden	Amr. str.	554	Russell & Co								
Ben Accord	July 18	Stair	Brit. str.	385	Gibb, Livingston & Co	London							
Bonia	Aug. 7	Stair	Ger. str.	341	Ed. Schollhaus & Co								
Bruna	Aug. 20	Tilpe	Ger. bk	380	Wielor & Co								
Bun Pau	Aug. 7	Moller	Siam. sh.	575	King Tay Lee								
Canton	June 25	Kandson	Siam. sh.	779	Chinese								
C. & I. K. K.	Aug. 23	Korbin	Ger. bk	438	Ed. Schollhaus & Co	Tientsin							
Chusan Rattana	Aug. 13	Ulrich	Siam. sh.	636	Chinese								
C. Moreau	Aug. 9	Quatrecos	Fr. str.	968	Landstein & Co								
C. Marlow	Aug. 9	Marden	Brit. str.	287	Wm. Puslan & Co								
Ohli	July 30	W. Veal	Brit. str.	300	Ed. Schollhaus & Co								
Christiana A.P.	July 30	W. Veal	Norw. str.	300	Ed. Schollhaus & Co								
E. Cutler	July 8	Soward	Brit. bk	627	Adams, Bell & Co								
Emily Chaplin	July 31	Harris	Brit. bk	733	Melchers & Co	Portland							
Bruna	Aug. 8	H. H. Gray	Ger. bk	838	Wm. Puslan & Co	Amoy							
E. Adolphine	Aug. 6	Marine	Fr. str.	863	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co								
Galathea	July 30	Wachetous	Amr. bk	636	Wm. Puslan & Co	Guam							
Genoveve	July 31	Taeper	Ger. sh.	1206	Melchers & Co	Osage							
George	July 21	Lepreire	Fr. str.	639	Landstein & Co	Saigon							
George	July 21	Siefens	Ger. bk	763	Melchers & Co	Amoy							
G. Grosvenor	Aug. 19	Marine	Brit. str.	863	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London							
Guangshanghai	Aug. 17	M. Boshor	Brit. str.	456	H. Kien & Co								
Glory	Aug. 18	Thompson	Siam. sh.	449	Tackmees								
Gold Hunter	July 5	Fremann	Amr. sh.	1200	Meyer & Co								
Gussmeyer	July 1	Hastings	Brit. str.	858	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York							
Great Admiral	Aug. 17	Thompson	Amr. str.	858	Wielor & Co								
Harbinger	Aug. 17	Deco	Ger. sh.	354	Jardine, Matheson & Co								
H. S. Sanford	Aug. 12	Siege	Amr. sh.	1158	Order								
I. of the South	July 3	Detmott	Brit. str.	820	Arnold, Karberg & Co								
Isosima	Aug. 21	Detmott	Brit. str.	417	Siemssen & Co								
J. Stophard	Aug. 20	Maddet	Brit. str.	849	Meyer & Co								
Japan	Aug. 20	Maddet	Brit. str.	849	Siemssen & Co								
Joanna	July 5	Bunje	Ger. sh.	738	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York							
Jubilo	July 11	J. Harris	Brit. str.	765	Meyer & Co								
Jelland	Aug. 14	Lamb	Brit. bg	207	Ed. Schollhaus & Co								
Kaisow	July 23	J. Guld	Brit. sh.	789	D. Laprak & Co								
Kate Waters	Aug. 20	Giese	Brit. sh.	580	Rosario & Co								
Kheovie	Aug. 9	Celo	Brit. bk	400	Meyer & Co								
Kim Yong Tay	Aug. 13	Kelofed	Siam. sh.	45	Insurance Co								
Leticia	Aug. 13	Kelofed	Amr. sh.	45	Insurance Co								
L. Macaulay	July 1	Monckman	Brit. bk	847	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Hamburg							
Loweswater	July 31	Roberts	Brit. bk	603	Borneo Co								
Maid Marian	July 17	Forrest	Brit. bg	258	Arnold, Karberg & Co								
May Queen	July 17	Price	Brit. bk	472	Arnold, Karberg & Co								
Mermaid	July 17	Robertson	Brit. bk	629	Gibb, Livingston & Co								
							FOOCHOW.						
							IN PORT ON 21st AUGUST, 1877.						
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HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

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FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR

FOREIGN REGISTRATION.									
						NAME.	NATION.	OWNS.	CAPTAIN.
Irue	Aug. 9	Hansen	Ger. sch.	265	Carlqvitz & Co.	Pien-tai.			
Malina	Aug. 9	Kebzer	Ger. bk	499	Wieler & Co.				
CANTON.									
Amoy	Aug. 27	Drewsen	Brit. str.	814	Stamason & Co.	Shanghai			
Poyan	—	A. Denning	Brit. str.	1890	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co.				
Yangtze	Aug. 26	Schultze	Brit. str.	782	Stamason & Co.				
						Mayotte	Armenite gunboat	—	— Lieuvre
						Ranger	American gunboat	—	— H. D. Manley

CANTON GUNBOAT SQUADRON.

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